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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.07.

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July 30, 1917. Temperature 8 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity . . . . . 86 " 68

July 31, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity . . . . . 87 " 64

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MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

香港 十三月七英港香

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BATTLE OF GUNS IN FLANDERS.

Meaning of the Enemy's Desperate Blows. London, July 29.

Despite the ferocity of the fighting in Champagne, where, according to Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, the Germans employed five Divisions in fruitless attacks during the past week, sending even cooks and orderlies in the assaulting waves, interest remains centered in Flanders. The French correspondents are awe-struck in describing the cannoneade. The Germans are probing everywhere from the sea to the South of Arras by means of gun fire and raids in a vain attempt to divine the British plans. It is the enemy's dread of a British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne. French experts say the enemy, knowing he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverses farther north. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time. They declare that the British methods which were so splendidly successful on the Somme will be utilized in the forthcoming push, with improvements gained by experience.

The Kaiser's Anxiety. London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that the Kaiser betrays anxiety regarding Flanders in a telegram to General von Hindenburg from Galicia, in which he gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the West in tenaciously resisting the enemy, "especially the brave troops in Flanders who for weeks have been the target of a most violent artillery fire and are now dauntlessly awaiting future assaults."

A Week's Activities Reviewed. London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs on July 28 that it has been a week of intense heat, furious gunning, incessant reconnaissance work, and much sharp local fighting. The tremendous artillery firing north of Armentieres, near Lens, was causing the Huns great anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind was generally favourable for the use of gas, and we had profited thereby to the fullest extent. Even at night the artillery fire diminished but slightly, and increased intensely at dawn. The enemy shelled our near communications at intervals, but his firing on our battery areas was promiscuous and chiefly carried out under darkness. Our counter-battery worked very successfully and direct hits were obtained on dozens of gun pits, while numerous ammunition dumps were exploded. Both infantry forces are very active in raiding. The fact that the Germans are indulging in a species of warfare they do not like shows the anxiety of the enemy to learn what is happening opposite.

Successful British Raiding Enterprises. London, July 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids last night to the north-east of Epehy, south east of Havrincourt and westward of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, near Fleurbaix. We captured prisoners and machine-guns. We entered the German lines at the Rœux Chemical Works and took prisoner thirty, capturing a trench mortar and a machine gun. We entered positions near Ypres, capturing fifty-four prisoners and two machine guns. We repulsed raiders to the south-east of Messines.

A Superb French Dash. London, July 29.

A French communiqué states:—A violent enemy attack west of Hartbeke, on a front of six hundred metres, collapsed. Subsequently our infantry attacked with superb dash between Hartbeke and the district south of La Boisselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the Monument district. Following an intense bombardment, the enemy made an attempt to recapture trenches between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, but failed with heavy losses.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Enemy Statesman Says Further Sacrifices Are Useless. London, July 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, Count Czernin, interviewed in Vienna, in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech alleged that there was complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be of an honourable character. He said:—"The Entente will never be able to crush us. We do not intend to crush them. The war will end with a peace by understanding; hence further sacrifices are useless. It is necessary to reach an understanding as soon as possible. All States must unite in order to make impossible a future world-war. The democratisation of Constitutions is the keynote at present, and Austria and Hungary are working for that, but they decline outside intervention."

RAILWAYMEN'S WAR WORK.

A Tribute by Sir Eric Geddes. London, July 29.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at Cambridge, paid a tribute to the work of the British railwaymen in the war, giving the Army movement which it hitherto had not possessed. The munition wagon was now superseded by small gauge railways which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives. The destruction of the German military power was being achieved. Since last spring, more than people imagined, the morale of the German Army had assuredly been going fast. From his own experience, Sir Eric assured his hearers of the confidence of the Army and Navy and said he was sure the public generally placed confidence in both Services. As regarded his own attitude at the Admiralty, he would not interfere with naval strategy but would attend to the needs of the fleet.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

Tetanus Germs in Sticking Plaster. London, July 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Attorney General warns the public against using sticking plaster, declaring that expert examination has disclosed the presence of tetanus germs in the plaster, believed to have been distributed by German sympathists.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### RUMANIA'S SPLENDID REVIVAL.

Big Haul of Prisoners and Guns. London, July 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Rumanian communiqué states:—We have enlarged the breach northward in the enemy front and have seized the whole of the old position on a width of thirty kilometres, to a depth of fifteen. We have captured 1,245 prisoners, two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

### ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

Had to be Scuttled Owing to Heavy Damage. London, July 29.

The Admiralty announces:—Our submarine in the North Sea on Saturday captured the German steamer Batavier II. The crew went aboard, but, owing to gunfire damage, it was impossible to bring in the vessel, and she was scuttled.

### AIR RAID ON PARIS.

London, July 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, commenting on the air raid, the Journal states that one German aeroplane reached a suburb, but the damage done was not serious.

### SIAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Germany Requests Safe Conduct for her Representative. London, July 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, a telegram from Berlin says the Siamese Minister will receive his passport when safe conduct to Germany of its representative in Bangkok is guaranteed. Siamese of military age in Germany will be interned. The Dutch have been requested to take over German interests in Siam.

### WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DECLARED.

London, July 29.

A telegram from Vienna says that Siam has declared war on Austria-Hungary.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### PACIFIST MEETINGS BROKEN UP.

Scenes of Disorder at Home. London, July 29.

Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates established by the pacifist Leeds Conference were inaugurated at various industrial centres on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at the Brotherhood Church of Kingsland in London, where a patriotic demonstration, including soldiers, forced an entrance. After stoning the windows and wrenching the waterpipes thus causing a cascade to descend on the audience, the patriots held up the meeting and forced the delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem. The crowd outside assaulted the departing delegates. Great damage was done to the fittings of the church.

Four delegates of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates were expected to attend but went to Paris instead.

Disorder on a smaller scale characterised a meeting at Newcastle, where a resolution greeting the Russian Revolution was carried. The mover said they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

The pacifist resolution of the Newcastle Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates led to extraordinary disorder. Colonial soldiers stormed the platform, waving Union Jacks. Free fights followed and the police were powerless. The meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings held at Leicester and Norwich were apparently undisturbed.

### MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S EXHORTATION.

London, July 28.

Mr. Churchill has addressed his constituents at Dundee. Denouncing pacifism, he said: We shall have shells, guns, tanks and aeroplanes in unprecedented numbers by next year and we must fight to secure the prize within our grasp.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Rumanians Continue to Advance. London, July 28.

A Russian official message states: On the Galician front the enemy's offensive continues, but nothing material has occurred. The enemy somewhat pressed back our detachment eastward of Kirilova. The Rumanians continued their pursuit of the retiring enemy in the direction of Kozlitz and Vaazhely and occupied heights five versts south-west of the villages of Monastyrka, Kocinial, Dragolovo and Beresczi. The Rumanians took a battery and prisoners. We advanced in the region of Kalakul towards the Putna River and occupied the village of Bodople on the left bank of the river.

### GERMANS REPORT PROGRESS AND RETIREMENT.

London, July 28.

A German wireless states: The Russian armies continue to retreat on both sides of the Dnieper while destroying numerous roads and railways. Our troops crossed the Jagielowka-Horodenka-Zablowka line. The Germans and Austrians wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians. The German forces upon the upper Putna retired before the pressure of the enemy.

### RUSSIAN POLITICAL MATTERS.

Petrograd, July 29.

The Assembly at Moscow has been postponed till the cabinet is reconstructed. The executive of the Cadets party has approved of members joining the Government. Generals Russky and Gourko have been summoned to Petrograd.

### A NEW ARMY CORPS.

London, July 29.

An Army Order establishes a Tank Corps.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Report Air Raid on Paris. London, July 29.

A German wireless message states: Except for short intervals, the artillery duel in Flanders is unbroken in interest. The drumfire recommended this evening. The enemy lost thirteen aeroplanes in the course of numerous engagements on the French front. Bombs were dropped last night on railway stations and military establishments in Paris. Hits were observed. The airmen returned unharmed.

Fine British Air Work. London, July 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing at various points on our front, especially northward of the river Lys. Intense aerial fighting took place yesterday afternoon and evening and was markedly successful for our airmen. Their vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machine guns to carry on successfully, while an unusual number of photographs were taken. They also bombed four enemy aerodromes, some of the machines flying at low altitudes forty miles behind the enemy's lines. Fifteen German machines crashed down and sixteen were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

French Front Quiet. London, July 29.

A French communiqué states: Our front is comparatively quiet except in the region of Ailles, at Hurebise and on both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery is reciprocally most active.

Most Appalling Gun Fire. Paris, July 29.

A correspondent at the British front describes the gun fire in Flanders as the most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary even than the din is the extent of the cannonade, which is unbroken between the coast and Lens.

Thousands of shells have been poured into Ypres and the back areas and a score of places untouched for two years have been almost daily searched. The British reply is a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids. A German raid at Hencourt, north of St. Quentin, was very heavy, their attacks following the obliteration of the trench by gunfire. The advance of their raiders was concealed by men belching smoke from an apparatus strapped to the back. They captured a working party of engineers, who escaped while crossing No Man's Land profitably by the Germans' hurry to escape the prompt riposte of the British guns.

### A REDUCTION OF COTTON SPINNING.

London, July 29.

The Cotton Trade Board of Control has decided to enforce a reduction of the output of the spinning mills. It is anticipated that an announcement will shortly be made that mills will be required to run only 60% of their spindles. As at most places in Lancashire only 80% are now running the actual reduction will be about 20%.

### MASONIC LOYALTY.

#### DON'T FORGET.

Grand Lodge Bi-Centenary. London, June 24.—Eight thousand Grand Officers and Masters including a number from Overseas were present at a special Grand Lodge at the Albert Hall yesterday, held in celebration of the Bi-centenary of the United Grand Lodge of England. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, who presided, read a message from the King expressing thanks for the traditional loyalty of Freemasons, for three anxious years. A religious service will be held in the Albert Hall to-day.

TO-MORROW.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs Dodwell & Co, Ltd.—11.30 a.m. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m. New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Shipbuilding.

His Excellency the Governor will be present at the launching of the two vessels at Kowloon Docks on Saturday.

More War Conscription.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church have sent to the Senior Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia, one case containing:—534 rolled bandages, 54 many-tail bandages, 10 eye bandages, 53 pyjama suits, 9 pairs of surgical stockings, 9 wool caps, 36 handkerchiefs, 10 pillow slips, 6 scrubbers, 1 pair of slippers, 1 parcel of gamut and 3 fly catchers.

of the first Volunteers of the 1859 movement, so that it will be seen that the control of the Craft is in the hands of men who are likely to foster the spirit of loyalty alluded to in the King's Message.

The Masonic Directory for 1917 contains a Roll of Honour, showing the lodges which have had members killed in the war; the roll is a lengthy one. The Freemason's War Hospital has also been generously supported by the Craft; and the Boys and Girls' Schools have admitted without election the children of Masons killed in the war who are otherwise eligible.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### THE DERBY.

List of Probable Starters.

London, July 28.

The probable starters for the Derby are:—Athlone (Evans up), Gay Crusader (Donegah), Brown Prince (Fox), Invincible (V. Smyth), Dark Legend (J. Childs), First Flier (Candy), Diadem (Ricky), Colleger (Bart), Liana Linby (Barrett), Sir Desmond (Colling), Kingston Black (Burns), Danzelion (Watson), Planet (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden). Telephus (Bland up) is a doubtful starter.

#### The Betting.

London, July 28.

The Derby betting is as follows:—9 to 4 Gay Crusader. 9 to 2 Diadem. 11 to 2 Dark Legend. First Flier has scratched.

## HUN MAN POWER.

### A Critical Survey.

London July 5.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters, examining Germany's man-power, concludes that at the beginning of 1916 the German Army reached its maximum effective strength. The compulsory mobilisation of civilian labour last winter probably brought the Army numbers at the beginning of the 1917 campaign to the same total as at the corresponding period of 1916, but it failed to replace the reduction in fighting efficiency. The number of divisions is perhaps larger now, but the quality of the battalions is lower. This is demonstrated in the development of the policy of relying on small forces of highly trained gladiators to carry out difficult operations. It is certain that the Civil Mobilisation Act enabled the enemy to raise his numbers to the highest point.

No more contingents from industry and agriculture are now available. The correspondent estimates that the present reinforcements consist of youths attaining military age and the wounded from hospitals. The former class provide 40,000 monthly and the latter 50,000. The Germans have already called up part of the 1919 class, while the 1920 class, who are youths of seventeen, have been summoned for medical examination. The 1917 class have been fighting since the latter half of 1916, and form 12 to 15 per cent. of the infantry units at the front. The 1918 class is already strongly represented at the front and forms the majority of the reserves. The 1919 class is being called up, and the enemy may send the 1919 class into the field this year, and so follow the undesirable course adopted after the Battle of the Somme. The German casualty lists for May show that 12 per cent. belong to the 1917 class, 24 to the 1918 class, and also a few to the 1919 class. A French military student estimates that the enemy must replace their losses at the rate of 300,000 monthly, but even putting the number down at 200,000, the Germans cannot make the number good by any conceivable manipulations.</p

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Veteran Farm Employee. The New Forest Magazine for June chronicles the death of William Warwick, 94, who was for 87 years in continuous employment on the farm and estate of Rushington. He went to work at seven years of age.

Kaiser's Invitation to Deserters.

Recently the Berliner Tagblatt announced that the Kaiser had signed an Army Order promising all deserters a stay of judgment with the probability of pardon if they report for military service before July 15. All deserters except those surrendering direct to the enemy are included. The measure is directly intended for men who have reached neutral countries. It is calculated there are about 35,000 German deserters in Holland.

Major Redmond's Farewell Message.

The following statement, dated December, 1916, was left by Major Redmond in the keeping of his solicitors in Ireland:—"If I should die abroad I will give my wife my last thoughts and love, and ask her to pray that we may meet hereafter. I shall die true Irish Catholic, humbly hoping for mercy from God, through the intercession of His blessed Mother, whose help I have ever invoked all through my life. I should like all my friends in Ireland to know that in joining the Irish Brigade and going to France I sincerely believed, as all Irish soldiers do, that I was doing my best for the welfare of Ireland in every way."

Old Boots for Making Roads.

Speaking at a meeting of the Chemical Industry Club, on the commercial use of condemned Army boots, Mr. M. C. Lamb said that with an Army of such magnitude there must be an increasing quantity not fit for further wear. A promising way of utilising this waste leather was in the making of roads. He suggested that the soles only should be employed for that purpose, a more profitable use having been found for the uppers. Leather could also be converted into a cheap and excellent substitute for wood-paving. One speaker said that if pulverised, leather were heated and subjected to great pressure, slabs would be produced which made first class and durable flooring.

Release of Uncured Maniac.

The Westminster Coroner recently adjourned an inquest on Charles Bradley, 44, formerly a hotel porter, of Jermyn-street, W. The evidence showed that he had been certified insane, but was discharged as cured from Westminster Infirmary on June 4. Next day he threatened to murder his relatives, and later was found dead with a gaspipe in his mouth. Dr. Sandilands, of the infirmary, said the man was discharged because he had shown no signs of insanity. He could not be detained unless the doctor found signs of mental derangement. The Coroner (Mr. S. Oddie):—Something ought to be done to put a stop to the release of maniacs as cured when they are not. This man was released when his condition was a grave menace to the public safety. Only the other day a lunatic, discharged from a public institution as cured, stabbed a stranger to death on a tramcar. The law wants altering.

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BIRTHS.

WOLFERS.—On July 2, at Peitaiho (North China), to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolfers, a son.

PETT.—On July 24, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Montague Pett, a daughter. (Stillborn).

COLMAN.—On July 13, at Tsingtao, to Dr. and Mrs. Henry Colman, a son.

DEARN.—On July 23, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. John Dean, a son. (Stillborn).

DEATHS.

MCKINLEY.—On June 29, at St. Marie's Hospital, French Town, Shanghai, Elise McKinley, aged 51 years.

SEREBRENIK.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on July 24, in her 58th year, Mrs. S. Serebrenik.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

**AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.**

Anything which will tend to alleviate the suffering and hardships which prisoners of war are undergoing is to be most heartily welcomed, and for that reason we are gratified to read that Britain and Germany have been able to come to an agreement which should help materially in this direction. From a telegram which we published on Saturday, the details of the War Prisoners scheme of repatriation and internment will have been noted, and it will be generally admitted that much has been gained as a result of the recent Anglo-German conference on the subject which was held at The Hague. The worst cases in Switzerland are to be dealt with by repatriation, while numbers of other prisoners are to be interned, not on enemy soil, but in Holland, whose services in this connection cannot be too highly praised. Apart from the military prisoners, the Dutch are anxious also to take charge of some two thousand civilians, preferably invalids, and here also their humanitarian conduct is much to be commended.

Not the least interesting and suggestive aspect of the decisions of the Conference are those which deal with the question of reprisals on individuals. We do not know to what extent this method of "hitting-back" has been followed, but to Britons it is good to read that all such punishments at present being inflicted are to cease immediately and that future reprisals are to be subject to one month's notice. Both in this matter and in the question of the treatment of prisoners of war, the changes now to be effected are likely to work much more to the advantage of the British than the Germans, for it is a notorious fact that while we have been almost pampering the enemy within our gates, our prisoners in Germany have been in many instances almost starved to death, to say nothing of the deplorable manner in which they have been treated in other directions. They will certainly welcome the change of residence, whether the Germans do or not. But there are larger considerations which arise out of the decisions reached in the new Agreement, particularly when we come to look at the matter of the general conduct of the war. It is something gained that, in the midst of this terrible war, the two principal belligerents have been able to come to agreement concerning the treatment of their respective troops who are in captivity. But how much more would be attained if it were but possible to discuss and adjust the question of the actual methods of warfare? That, however, is far too much to expect, since all the concessions would have to be made by our enemies. All through the war, the British have fought honourably, with clear hands; the Germans have had a monopoly of crime and barbarity. They it is who have sent thousands of innocent women and children to a watery grave by submarine warfare and to death by the dropping of bombs from the skies, and they it is who have been guilty of atrocities which even savagery would shrink from committing, and which have won for the Hun world-wide approbrium and eternal degradation.

If we had been fighting an honourable enemy, the war would have ended long ago. The responsibility of protracting it lies with the Germans for continuing to perpetrate barbarities and breaches of international law and usage never before known in warfare. A nation whose naval men can refuse assistance to poor helpless victims struggling in the sea and who can calmly look on while sharks devour the poor creatures, must indeed have sunk to the lowest depths possible. It is hopeless, therefore, to expect that we can ever come to an arrangement whereby the issue of the war may be decided in a straight, open combat, such as that for which our naval and military leaders and men have for close on three years longed. We still have to fight an unscrupulous foe, but though he may, by his dirty practices, prolong the conflict, he cannot avoid ultimate defeat. We shall continue the war until the enemy and all that he stands for is beaten to the ground.

German Complicity.

Despite the efforts of the enemy to conceal awkward facts concerning the origin of the war, little items of what is happening now and again leak out which reveal Germany's direct culpability in bringing upon Europe and the world an orgy of destruction and bloodshed unprecedented in history. The latest of these is to be found in the meaning of the reference by a Socialist member of the Reichstag to a meeting at Potsdam which was held so far back as July 5, 1914. This assembly, we now glean, was a regular gathering of Teutonic military magnates, and not only did it decide the points of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, but, what is far more important, it agreed to accept the consequences of war between Austria and Russia. At that time it was fondly believed that Britain would stand aloof, but when it became known that we were determined to carry out our obligations, cost what might, Germany displayed an anxiety to back out of the whole business, and would have done so had it not been too late. These happenings are not denied by responsible leaders in Germany, for the very simple reason that they cannot be. The revelations are important in the sense that they totally discredit Germany's favourable attitude of having been forced into the war against her will in consequence of the Russian mobilisation. They clearly confirm the Allies' viewpoint that from the first, Germany planned the war and was all the while at the back of Austria, of whom she made a most convenient tool. We are told that after the Potsdam meeting, the Kaiser went on a trip to Norway in order to throw dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments, evidently trying to create the impression that he had no knowledge of what was occurring beneath the surface. But his complicity is now irrefutably established, and probably to-day he is the sorriest man in Europe, deeply regretting that he ever became mixed up in the awful business.

England's Pacifists.

It seems to be a fact that there are cranks in all communities. Otherwise how can we explain the presence in England of certain individuals who have been holding meetings for the purpose of inaugurating the so-called Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates established some little time ago by the Pacifist Leeds Conference? According to Reuter's Agency, these inaugurations took place at various centres—London, Leicester, Norwich and Newcastle, among other places—with the object no doubt of obtaining for this precious movement something of a national aspect. The whole affair, however, is a transparent farce—the outcome of frothy vapourings on the part of the peace-at-any-price cranks, and should not be taken seriously in any way. That such meetings will not be tolerated was demonstrated very effectively on Saturday, when at most of the gatherings soldiers and civilians took the law into their own hands and soon made short-work of the peace-farce. England is as anxious as any country for peace, for a cessation of the atrocious and devastating hostilities, and for an end to be made of the appalling carnage and waste of the war, but she is determined that the objects for which she and her Allies have been waging armistice first be achieved.

Benefit of the Doubt.

Mr. E. C. Faithful appeared to defend an employee of the Hung Hom Dock, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a revolver. The weapon was found tied round his waist and was in a new case. He was asked by his Worship why he carried such a murderous weapon in such a handsome case, and the man replied that he had brought it ashore from the ship to give it to a comrade. He had never been to Hongkong before and did not know the law. Both the Captain and the First Mate knew that he had the revolver and did not tell him that it was wrong. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, or one month's imprisonment, and ordered the weapon to be confiscated.

DAY BY DAY.

TAXE YOUR TROUBLES TO A PHILOSOPHICAL FRIEND WHO IS BIG ENOUGH TO POINT OUT THE FACT THAT YOU YOURSELF ARE TO BLAME FOR HAVING TROUBLES.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Russian evacuation of Lublin.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7/5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Opium Dress.

A Chinese seaman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning with possessing six taels of opium dress. Defendant stated that it was a very inferior sort of dress. A fine of \$30, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

Roofing Falls In.

It has been reported to the Police that owing to the very heavy rains of the past week, about fifteen square feet of roofing at 31, Queen's Road, Central, collapsed on Sunday. The premises are occupied by Ah Fong, photographer. There were no casualties, and the damage is only slight.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Compradores Guild (1916), \$400; Au Chak Men, \$100; Cheung Sum Woo, \$100; Chan Kiu Shan, \$100; Chos Po Sien, \$100; Li Shin Hoi, \$50; Sun Co. Ltd., \$25.

A Dock Theft.

As he was coming out of the east gate at Tai Kok Dock on Saturday, an employee was found to have a quantity of copper piping tied round his legs. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with larceny, and it was then proved that he had been previously convicted. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks was passed.

An Unusual Excuse.

For possessing 12 taels of prepared opium, other than Government opium, a Chinese seaman was fined by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the magistrate to-day, \$1,000, or six months' hard labour. The drug was concealed around the man's waist. Defendant made a rather unusual excuse. He said he was at present employed on the s.s. Hangzi, but had previously been employed on a Dutch boat. He was then paid in Chinese 10-cent pieces and as he knew they would be no good in Hongkong, he bought the opium at Haiphong with his wages so that he could sell it here and lose no money. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

Larceny of Soap.

On Saturday, a Chinese coolie was seen to be leaving Holt's godowns at Kowloon with several bars of soap stuffed in his girdle. When the watchman went to catch him, he ran away and jumped off the wharf into the sea. Here he was seen to be pulling the soap out, and, after the man had been hauled out, several pieces of soap were recovered—from the shallow water near the Praya Wall. Mr. Allwood, of the godowns, discovered that a box of soap had been broken open and six bars extracted. The above story was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, and the coolie, who was charged with larceny, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Dangerous Weapon.

A Chinese sailor on a Dutch boat, which has recently arrived from America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, with possessing a revolver. The weapon was found tied round his waist and was in a new case. He was asked by his Worship why he carried such a murderous weapon in such a handsome case, and the man replied that he had brought it ashore from the ship to give it to a comrade. He had never been to Hongkong before and did not know the law. Both the Captain and the First Mate knew that he had the revolver and did not tell him that it was wrong. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, or one month's imprisonment, and ordered the weapon to be confiscated.

Further, Murray remarked that after that eventful match of a year ago, Church and he had entered into a solemn agreement to reconstruct their playing as to depend more upon the artillery of their strokes than the hurricane galloping about the court. Murray pointed out that, while phenomenal activity on the court might materially assist in lifting a player to a high place, it was not to be relied upon to bring about a reaction likely to

LAWN TENNIS.

Fast-Footing Going out of Fashion.

Any discussion as to the merits of speedy action on the lawn tennis courts, especially as it may be chiefly applied and confined to fitness of foot on the part of the competitor, is bound to bring into the argument the names and performances of several of the greatest of the players who have appeared in recent years from the Pacific Coast, says the New York Evening Post. The panther-like glide of Maurice E. McLoughlin is cited as the inevitable result to be expected by the player whose entire game is dependent chiefly upon its swiftness of attack. Given a powerfully body capable of great endurance, such as McLoughlin had in his youth days, when he first appeared on Eastern courts, in 1909, the element of speed could be made wonderfully effective against the man on the opposite side of the net. So long as that definite pace could be maintained the fast player was dangerous. The instant there was a wavering, an attempt to only depend upon swiftness of assault on occasions, and the movements made fractions of a second slower than of old, then the greatness of the player suffered sudden eclipse. The passing of McLoughlin was foreshadowed in the doubles a year ago and his overthrow by Church at 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, in the fourth round of the singles, created no surprise among those who had watched the fast player was dangerous. The instant there was a wavering, an attempt to only depend upon swiftness of assault on occasions, and the movements made fractions of a second slower than of old, then the greatness of the player suffered sudden eclipse. The passing of McLoughlin was foreshadowed in the doubles a year ago and his overthrow by Church at 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, in the fourth round of the singles, created no surprise among those who had watched the fast player was dangerous.

Karl Behr was declared to be the player who had set the fashion of covering court at a sprinting pace.

The appearance of R. Lindley Murray, whose florid style of playing on his first appearance in Eastern tournaments in 1914

caused him to be spoken of as the California Comet, caused the subject of fast footing to be discussed at the Field Club of Greenwich, at Greenwich, Conn., recently.

The two important questions as propounded were:

Who is the fastest player at court covering in the American game at the present time? Is swiftness of foot as great an asset as

many of the lawn tennis

tournament campaigners believe it to be?

The fact that Karl H. Behr, a veteran of Davis cup matches, and a player

who has had the highest honours

on the American courts, participated in the competitions along

with Murray, added interest in the

discussion, as Behr has always

been one of the most rapid men

among the Easterners

covering over the court.

It was the chain-lightning

movements of Murray that started

the controversy. Possessed of

amazing dynamic force the former

Californian fairly buzzed around

the court. It was admitted that

he surely represented one of

the fastest men on the courts at this

time. That, with George M.

Church, the former Princeton

captain, the Californian holds the

distinction as being rated as

more rapid of foot than any other

American approaching the top

class. George Peabody Gardner,

jr., of Boston, and famous as a

Harvard athlete, is considered as

almost the equal of either Murray

or Church in the matter of cover-

ing a court after the fashion of a

torpedo on a spree.

Speaking for himself, Murray

said that in his estimation depend-

ence upon speedy court covering

was a mistake. "Following the

match in the national champion-

ship tournament at Forest Hills,

last season, in which I defeated

Church at 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 9-7,

George and I had a talk about

the value of the sprint for the net,

the leaps and plunges for side-

line covering, and all that sort of

thing. We were of one opinion.

It was sure to wreck a player

physically in the end, for

the moment his speed abated there

was little left of his game on

which he could depend to sustain

## DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS PALMER.

A Noted Company Lawyer.

The news that Sir Francis Beaufort Palmer died in London last month, at the age of 72 will be received with regret by lawyers in every part of the world where English company law and the principles on which it is based are recognized. There was not a set of barristers' chambers or a solicitor's office in England in which his famous books were not to be found; and in Lincoln's Inn, where he had practised for many years, he was known as a draftsman without rival during the latter part of the 19th century.

Sir Francis Beaufort Palmer was born in July, 1845. His father, the Rev. William Palmer, was associated with the Tractarian movement at Oxford, where he was a friend of Cardinal Newman and Mr. Gladstone. William Palmer's mother was a daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, who was hydrographer to the Admiralty and who took part in the preparation of the Franklin Arctic Expedition.

After being educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, Sir Francis Palmer was called to the Bar in 1873 by the Inner Temple, of which he became a Bencher in 1907. He married in 1898 one of the daughters of the late Baron de Hochpied Lurpont, and there have been three children of the marriage.

Palmer began his career at the Chancery Bar without any special advantages, such as connection with leading solicitors or mercantile firms. His exertions soon began to have the effect which great quickness of perception and exceptional power of work, coupled with a remarkably placid temper and courteous manner, generally have where once the opportunity occurs to the junior who is ambitious and desires to excel in his profession. It was not long before his name became familiar at the Bar and to solicitors in cases relating to the law of joint-stock companies. In 1887 he was counsel, with Sir Charles Russell (afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen) and Sir Robert Finlay (now Lord Chancellor), for the plaintiff in the celebrated case of *Alicard v. Skinner* (36 Ch.D., 145), where a member of an Anglican sisterhood sought to recover property of considerable value which she had made over for the benefit of the sisterhood. The case occupied Mr. Justice Kekewich and the Court of Appeal for nine days. But generally speaking, during the latter part of the time in which he practised in Court, Palmer's work was connected with the special work of companies. He was so familiar with that branch of law that frequently he was called upon by the Judges as amicus curia.

With his increasing work in Chambers, Sir Francis Palmer found it impossible to deal with work in Court, and in the early nineties he devoted himself wholly to Chamber work. No doubt his deafness and his shy and sensitive nature had something to do with his decision. During most of this time he was passing his various books on company law through new editions, and the strain was very great. "Palmer's Company Precedents" was a small book to begin with, but in successive editions it developed into a large volume. Eventually, special volume was devoted to the winding up of companies, and, later, a third volume was confined to the subject of debentures. He lectured on company law and his lectures were ultimately embodied in "Palmer's Company Law," which has gone through several editions. He also published two small works, one of which is a handy book for solicitors and liquidators. The other related to the formation of private companies. Among his other works were the "Shareholders' and Directors' Legal Companion," of which more than 24 editions have appeared; and his "Peerage Law in England" published in 1907. He served on Departmental Committees of the Board of Trade in 1904-5 and 1905-6, Lord Dwyer being the chairman of one and Sir Robert Reid (now Lord Loreburn) of

## WAR COMFORTS.

Fortnight's Work by City Hall Party.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party has packed the following articles:—119 shirts, 32 night-shirts, 75 pairs pyjamas, 125 flannel vests, 58 bed jackets, 9 dressing gowns, 33 shrouds, 45 handkerchiefs, 74 pairs slippers, 6 pairs invalid boots, 18 small pillows and covers, 292 milk covers, 3 bold-s'ls., 2 hot water bottle covers, 4 mops, 21 cap bandages, 16 knitted eye bandages, 6 floor scrubbers, 223 pairs socks, 56 pairs operating stockings, 15 mufflers, 33 caps, 3 fly traps.

The lists represent four cases, two of which were addressed to Mesopotamia and two to Queen Mary's Needwork Guild, London. Besides this, three parcels containing in all 38 scarves, and 30 pairs of knee caps were sent to Mrs. Slater, Murree, Punjab, and two containing 23 pairs of knee caps, 21 scarves and 27 caps were sent to Captain Mainwaring, Gazhvali Rifles, Quetta, to be given to the troops on the northeast frontier of India.

Thanks are due to the ladies of Quarry Bay who contributed the sum of \$20 for wool to help in the making of knitted slippers, of which, it will be noticed, no less than 74 pairs were sent away this fortnight.

The following letters have been received:

Surgical Branch, Q.M.N.G., 2, Cavendish Square, London, W. May 15, 1917.

Hon. Sec. Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge your valuable communication and to enclose herewith my official receipt. We are very grateful indeed to you for the assistance you render to this organisation and can assure you that at this time, when our needs are so pressing, your splendid efforts are most appreciated. Please convey to your workers our most cordial expression of thanks.—Yours faithfully,

MYRA M. GIBSON.

General Manager for Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, President and Head of Depot.

From B. S. M. Mearns, R. G. A. Roffey Camp, Horsham.

I beg to report that the articles mentioned have been duly received and many thanks are tendered for the kind and useful gifts, which were much appreciated and brought with them pleasant recollections of happy days in sunny Hongkong by—Yours obediently,

J. C. MEARS.

## Highway Robbery.

The manager of a tobacco shop at Sham Shui Po has reported that he was riding in a ricksha from Yau Ma Tei to Sai Kok, and going along the new road, by Sham Shui Po, when he noticed two rickshas just ahead of him. When he had passed them a little way, some one jumped up from the side of the road and stopped his ricksha. The man in the two rickshas he had just passed came up, and he was hit on the head with some pieces of wood, and also slightly stabbed in the back and on the forearm. He was robbed of \$130 in money and a watch, valued at \$4. The affair took place just before ten o'clock on Saturday night.

the other, and he assisted in drafting the Companies Act, 1900 and 1907 and the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908. Because of his useful work in these matters he was knighted in 1907.

Those who were privileged to call themselves his intimate friends saw him at his best in his house in Bryanston-square, where, until his health failed, he and Lady Palmer dispensed hospitality from time to time to their many friends with thoughtfulness and care. In his home were many rare works of art, including a collection of old tapestry and Tanaga ware, for in his spare moments he was an ardent collector of such works and he was a member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Appeal to Observe Voluntary Censorship.

Washington, June 1.—Military information of value to enemies is being divulged by 1 per cent. of the American newspapers which are not regarding the voluntary censorship being respected by the other 99 per cent., the Committee on Public Information announced to-day in a new appeal to all to suppress publication of matter of that nature. The Committee issued this statement:

"While 99 per cent. of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers and sailors to deadly peril.

"Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops through the communities in which these papers are published, but the names and equipment are given in detail, also exact information as to the destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing.

"It does not matter that the Government's plans for concealment of troops' movements across the water have failed in many particulars. Absolute secrecy still remains the object of strenuous efforts. The press of the country, realising the necessity, has pledged its aid and cooperation. The one newspaper that breaks this faith undoes the work of all those that keep the faith. Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the Government for suppression of news with respect to the train or boat movements of troops.

"(2) Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark thence for service abroad."

## GEN. PERSHING IN FRANCE.

British Troops Cheer Him on Arrival.

Boulogne-Sur-Mer, June 13.—"I realise more deeply, now that we have landed on the soil of France, all that our entry into the war means."

The simple gravity and frankness with which General Pershing uttered these words, a few minutes after he had come ashore this morning, brought it home to me also how a symbolical occasion such as this deepens the sense of great events for the chief actors in them, as well as for the general body of the watching nations.

The boat carried a large contingent of British reliefs, and there is no need to speak of the sincerity of the cheers they raised when the American Staff stepped from their midst and down the gangway.

Before leaving for Paris, General

Pershing quietly introduced a happy little innovation in the customs of wartime by receiving in the train that was waiting a number of newspaper correspondents. Transparency, as he said, he is not a talking man; but no studied speech could have been more convincing than the few spontaneous words in which he referred to the part the Press has played and will play in support of the Allied Government and armies and to the contribution of his own people to the imperative result.

"America," he said, "will do her share, whatever that may turn out to be, whether large or small." Could an eloquent period have said more? It seemed to me that the conscience, will, and intelligence of the great Western Republic had been crystallised in a single sentence, and that the plain, quiet gentleman who uttered it was the man to fulfil the national promise to the letter.

## DON'T GO HOME TO-DAY

without a visit of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle creature remedy for conception, liver, biliousness, sick headaches.

## PINKETTES

are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of chemists, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage  
and  
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## I'M MYSELF ALONE.

## TERENCE RAMSDALE.

DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINER

will give an  
ENTERTAINMENT  
at the  
PALACE HOTEL,  
KOWLOON.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1917.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

PART I.

"CARICATURES."

PART II.

A Mono Comedy-Drama Entitled

"IN DREAD OF THE LAW."

ADMISSION FREE.

A collection will be made after the performance for the Artists.

## NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of TO-DAY'S date we have removed our Offices from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road, to York Buildings, Chater Road, next to Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., SNOWMAN & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 30th July, 1917.



Do you wish to languish alone?  
Marooned by the buying public?  
Then do not advertise in the  
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

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ensought for, and unsung.

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Made of Extra Light tropical weight cloth in Coat-style or Pull-over Vests; Knee length Drawers.

THE IDEAL UNDERWEAR FOR HOT WEATHER.

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Commences on WEDNESDAY NEXT.

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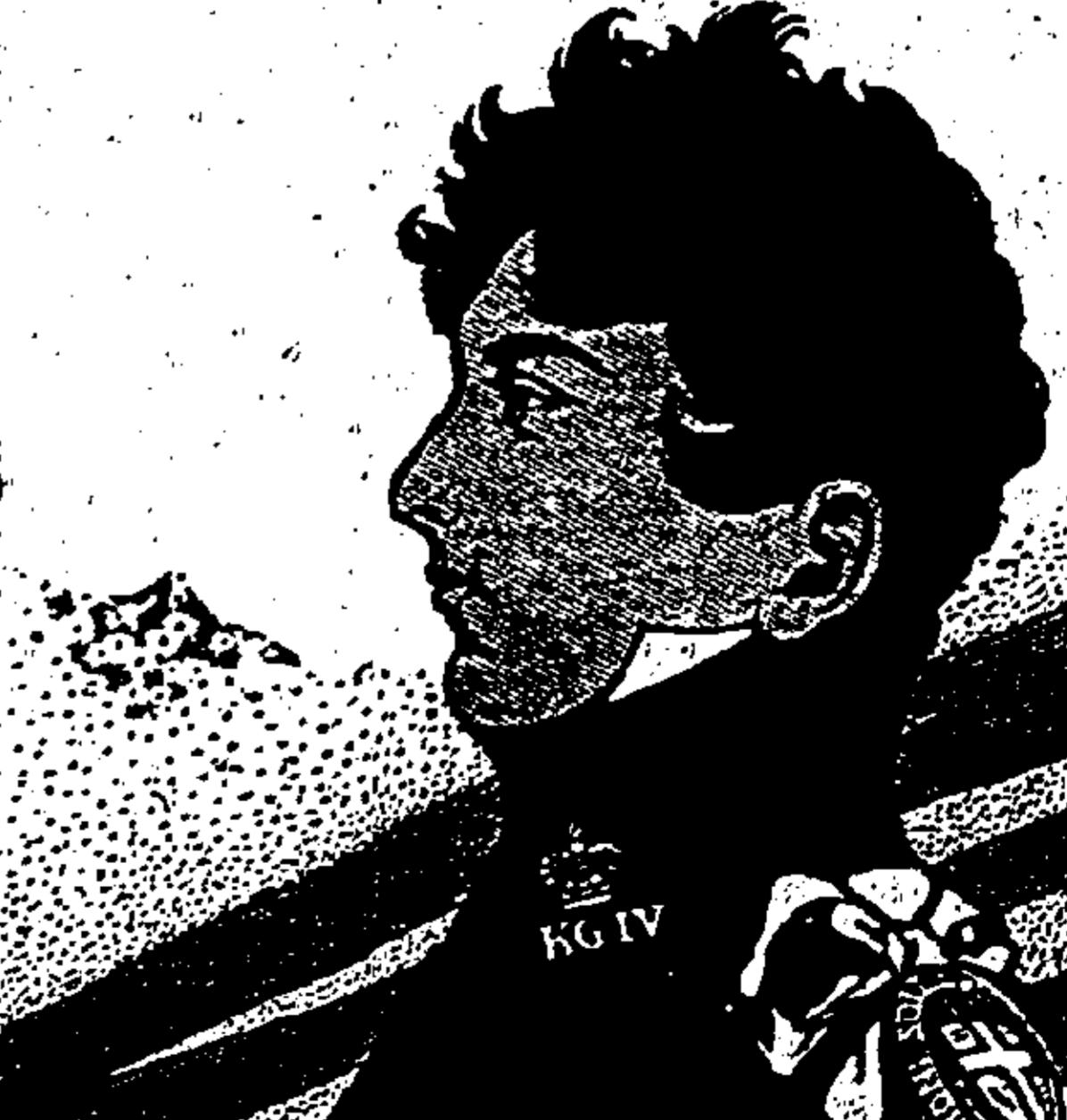
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Cataforees will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on del very.  
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

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## AROUND GAZA.

## Striking Description of British Attack.

Allahabad, June 26.—The Pioneer's Cairo correspondent gives the following details of operations since the capture of Gaza: The Gaza-el-Escher-Beersheba Line was stormed in face of a murderous machine-gun fire, and at numerous points the garrisons were driven out after suffering very heavy losses. The Australian, New Zealand, and British Mounted Troops, Camel Corps and a number of R. H. A. Batteries had crossed the Wadi-Ghuzzee, five miles west of Gaza, during the night. While our infantry attack was in progress, strong enemy forces were observed moving up from the Hej area in the northeast, and from the Hesera area in the east, while a large body of cavalry was on the march from Beersheba. In the violent struggle which ensued all our troops displayed coolness, resource and dogged heroism worthy of their hard-fighting comrades on the Western Front. Some of our detachments actually penetrated into the city of Gaza but becoming isolated, from the main body, and in some instances surrounded, they had to fight their way back to their units. But for the loss of five hours' daylight owing to fog the whole Gaza position, with its garrison, would have fallen into our hands. But although the delay caused by fog deprived us of this additional success, the day's results included the capture of over 900 prisoners, among whom was Musa Kiasim Pasha, commander of the 53rd Turkish Division, with the whole of his staff, and the inflicting of thousands of casualties, as well as the capture of heavy guns and stores. The enemy's total loss was well over 8,000. After describing the advance beyond Wadi Ghuzzee on the 17th of April, the correspondent says: On the 19th our artillery came into action against strong enemy positions, and "heavy bombardment was kept up for two hours. A French war vessel and two of our monitors lent effective assistance. The enemy tried hard to interfere with the work of our batteries; but so well were they concealed that his shelling did no damage whatever. All the positions were being shelled, but Ali Muntar was the point that attracted most attention. It seemed as if the very vitals were being torn out of this historic hill, which the German armament and Turkish earthworks had converted into a first class modern fortress. In the intervals when the whole place was not enveloped in dull brown clouds of smoke, one could see whole chunks of earth rent from its mass, and sent to shreds into the air. But advantageously situated as he was, the enemy could not prevent our advance. On the left we pushed forward to within 3,000 yards of Gaza, and drove the Turks from their observation posts and their strongly entrenched position on Sampson Ridge, a fortified knoll west of the Gaza-El-Arish road. One could see wave after wave of English and Welsh Territorials, accompanied by two Tanks, steadily advancing from ridge to ridge. There was a brief pause as the attack neared its objective. Then bayonets flashing in the sun as our men swarmed round the flanks of Sampson Ridge told us the position was won. One of the Tanks went steadily on, attacked the next redoubt, and speedily put the whole garrison "hors de combat." On their right the English Territorials had also a very difficult task. The newly formed Imperial Mounted Division showed the greatest gallantry, and the men of the Camel Corps are spoken of well. Writing of the aerial achievements, our bombing machines went out to attack Abu Hareira, a Turkish position midway between Gaza and Beersheba. They discovered an enemy force of 300 infantry and 800 cavalry preparing to deliver a counter-attack against our right flank. Swooping down they dropped 48 bombs, all but one of which exploded in the midst of dense masses of troops, doing such fearful execution that the panic-stricken survivors fled in wild disorder to Sheria.

## THE IRISH CONVENTION.

## Views of Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, in a statement to the New York *Evening Post*, put himself on record as favouring the Irish Convention as a means of obtaining home rule for Ireland. The Cardinal pointed out that while the representation might not be perfect, it would be the best possible under war conditions and that Irishmen everywhere should abide by its decisions, as such.

His statement was in answer to the questions raised by Capt. W. G. M. A. Maloney in the *Evening Post* of May 24, who suggested that the friends of Ireland put themselves on record in regard to the Convention. Capt. Maloney's question were:

(1) Are you in favour of a convention of the Irish in Ireland for determining the plan of the future Government of Ireland?

(2) If that convention be arranged on a basis as equitable as is consistent with the present exigencies of war, will you abide by its decisions?

(3) If the British Parliament legalises these decisions will you loyally and whole-heartedly co-operate with the Irish Government?

Cardinal Gibbons makes the following reply:

"I have been asked to reply to the three questions with regard to the Irish Convention, as suggested by W. G. M. A. Maloney in a recent issue of your paper.

"My answer would be yes in every case; for, first of all, I see no other way at the present time of solving the Irish difficulty than by consulting the Irish people themselves.

"Secondly, of course, we realize that in a state of war the personnel of the Convention may not please everybody, but the point is not whether it is the best possible representation that could be obtained under every circumstance, but whether it is the best that can be done under the present circumstances all parties interested should not be willing to abide by its decision. I think under the circumstances that they should.

I feel sure that if any section of Irish opinion should hold out against the Convention in such a way as to destroy its usefulness, and by doing so should put off the solution of the Irish problem, that section of Irish opinion would become odious, not only to the rest of Ireland, but throughout Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States.

It will be a serious thing for any body to face the obloquy of having held back a possible solution.

"Thirdly, of course, if the Convention agreed upon any modus operandi and the British Parliament should give legality to what the Convention decides, it would be the duty of every Irishman to loyally co-operate with the Government set up, and I am sure the new Government would have and would deserve the sympathy and co-operation of every one of Irish blood throughout the world."

## INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

## An Important Scheme.

Sims, July 4.—In the three years that have elapsed since the outbreak of war, recruiting in India has expanded to very great dimensions, and now deals with the manifold classes of men required for the several theatres of the great war. The Adjutant-General has not only to keep existing establishments up to strength, but to form new units of combatants, to enrol Labour Corps for France or for Mesopotamia, and to enlist railwaymen, dockyard hands, and marine ratings, besides all those classes of skilled labour whose services are necessary to feeding the transport and the communications of modern armies. The adequate fulfilment of these tasks has become too heavy for mere Departmental management.

Consequently in order to organise the man-power of India more effectively to meet the growing demands made upon it, the Governor-General-in-Council has constituted a Central Recruiting Board of which (at the request of His Excellency, the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief) the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has accepted the Presidency. The other members are: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, Their Highnesses the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and the Maharaja of Bikaner (who have been specially appointed, as the recruiting will extend to the Native States) the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, Lt.-General H. Hudson (Adjutant-General in India), and the Hon'ble Major-General A. H. Bingley, (Secretary to the Army Department). The Board's functions may be summarized as follows:

(1) Consideration of our requirements in military personnel of every description, combatant and non-combatant, and how these requirements can best be met.

(2) Consideration of how the quotas required can best be distributed among the several Provinces.

(3) Co-ordination of recruitment so as to ensure that the demands for Military Services shall conflict as little as possible with essential industrial, and economical requirements.

(4) Close scrutiny of the progress of recruitment, and consideration of schemes for meeting the necessary or potential demands for recruitment, in regard to which the present system may seem inadequate.

(5) To ensure in short that the prosecution of the war is not hampered by any avoidable deficiency in man-power.

The Local Governments have been asked to form Provincial Recruiting Boards, containing a large civilian and non-official element in the shape of landowners, business-men, and leaders of public opinion.

These Provincial Boards will help to keep the Central Board in touch with every aspect of the question, and it is hoped that, by giving this prominence to civilian opinion, the necessary military requirements may be realized without disturbance of essential National interests. It will be seen that the functions of the Central Board are precisely those which, as the war goes on, every nation has found it necessary to entrust to a special authority. The reconciliation of the demands of the war with the essential needs of industry and commerce, the ensuring of a regular supply of men to all services, combatant and non-combatant, and the organisation of national manpower to meet a great emergency, with a minimum of disturbance or friction call most emphatically for the concentrated and unifying control of the demand for, and the supply of, men in the hands of one body. It is to meet these demands that the Central Recruiting Board has been constituted. It may be added that the Central Recruiting Board is in no way concerned with the recruitment of units, whether British or Indian, of the Indian Defence Force, as this is governed by the provisions of the Indian Defence Act of 1917 and the rules and regulations issued in accordance therewith.

## SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

## A Shanghai Mac on the Italian Front.

A letter has been received from Lieut. W. W. Melville, formerly of the Municipal Health Office and the S.M. Artillery, who seems to be the only Shanghai-lander on the Italian front at present. He is serving with the 320th Siege Battery R.G.A.

He writes:—"We had a splendid trip through France over the mountains and right across Italy. After leaving Turin we had great receptions at all the large stations, flooded with souvenirs, oranges, coffee, cigarettes, etc. Had a stirring address of welcome from the Italian Corps Artillery Commander and then got to work. Not quite like France, as the nature of the country is so different. I really do not know how the Austrians were driven out of this part of the country, it was a great piece of work and not fully realised even now by the people at home. It takes us all our time to walk in the front line in safety, so you can imagine what it was like when the fighting was going on.

The work done since is also marvellous in the way of fortifications and underground galleries. Our gun pits were blasted out of rock for us. The Italians, especially the officers, are a good sort and go out of their way to help us and give us information. It is very warm here now (May), warmer than in Shanghai at this time. This is not nearly such a strenuous war as in France. They (the enemy) fire a gun at 11.30 and everyone then goes to lunch until 2 p.m. All the same when things start again there is "some" liveliness. Am keeping very fit. We get a ration of wine, macaroni and bags of lemons. Kindest regards to all in Shanghai. Present address, 320 Siege Battery E.G.A. Gruppo B. I. XIII Corpo D'Armati. Zona Di Guerra Italia."

## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:

Washington, July 22.—The United States Senate last evening passed the Administration's Aviation Bill in the form approved by the Lower House, and the measure will receive the signature of President Wilson on Monday.

Aviation Bill Passed.

The Act carries with it an appropriation of \$60,000,000, and provides for the construction of 22,000 aeroplanes and the enlistment of an aviation corps personnel of 100,000 men.

America Ships Ammunition to Mexico.

Washington, July 21.—Two million seven hundred thousand rounds of ammunition have been released for shipment to Mexico.

American Officers Train for Trench War.

Washington, July 22.—It is announced that a large group of American army officers are going to French and British schools for a course of instruction in methods of modern warfare. Other details of officers will follow soon, and their room will be made for non-commissioned officers to take a similar course.

U.S. Food Control Bill.

Washington, July 22.—The Food Control Bill was passed by the United States Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 81 to 6.

The measure, as finally ap-

proved, provides for a food com-

mision to be composed of three

administrators; fixes the maxi-

mum price at which wheat can

be sold at \$2 per bushel, despite

the fact that prevailing prices are

much higher and that a high

water mark was reached several

weeks ago, when \$3.12 was

quoted; prohibits the use of

grain for the distilling of spirits;

and empowers the President of

the United States to buy all grain

stocks now held in bond in the

country, if such a step seems

necessary.

Precious Motor Spirit.

At Bromley two defendants

were fined £10 each for using

motor-cars which had been hired

for private purposes.

## PERVERTED TRANSLATIONS.

## I: To George.

[Video, ut ultra sit sine candidum Sororu.]

See how the Peak is clothed in mist;

Each nullah spouts its watery load;

And certain hill-sides will persist in lying down upon May Road.

Heat up the drying-room, for mould

Stands green upon our boats,

while we Will fill a stoop with liquid gold—

I: It may be even two, or three!

The rest to Fats! (who seems to keep)

A few Typhoons that will not fill,

And rob us of our beauty sleep,

Though never, never of our drill!)

Seek not to know if in the morn

Black signals will be up, or red.

Just treat it all with lofty scorn

And seek again your comfy bed.

And when at five we two decamp

From office with our usual glee,

Take, George, your Burberry and

gamp

And come and paddlelake with me.

E. W. H.

Hongkong, July 29, 1917.

## CANTON NEWS.

The Attack on the Sainam "Explained."

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 29 as follows:—

With regard to the attack on the a.s. Sainam, the local papers (probably being instructed) state that the rifle shots were fired by pirates on the shore, who intended to pirate the ship. The forts fired guns to clear away the pirates and rendered good assistance in towing the ship off.

Cheng Puk-wong, the Admiral who has been dismissed by order of the Peking Government, has wired to various Provincial Authorities to the effect that in view of the declaration of independence by the Navy, the orders of the illegal Government cannot be recognised and henceforth the dispatching of warships must still be under his command.

Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, has wired to Admirals Cheng Puk-wong and Lam Chung-chong, the Commander-in-Chief of the First Squadron, that their warships will be very welcome in Canton.

A special envoy named Chow Chin despatched by Lai Yuen-hung from Shanghai with a secret letter to a certain important personage, arrived in Canton yesterday and called immediately on the various authorities.

Li Hoi-sin, who was formerly a high official in Kwangsi and Kwangtung, has been despatched by Feng Ku cheong to the South in order to come to an understanding with the officials of the two Provinces.

On receiving information from Shanghai that a number of Parliamentary members will come down with the First Squadron, the Tukwan ordered the Superintendent of the Fung Hsing Bureau to ask the fantaon monopolists to advance another \$100,000 to cover the expenses of the opening of Parliament in Canton and the cost of fuel for the warships, and also to try his best to meet the payments of the crews for the coming months.

## ON THE MORNING OF HIS DEATH.

Major Redmond Went into Action with Joke and Smile.

Some of the Nationalist and Ulster soldiers, who went "over the top" with Major Willie Redmond, have arrived in London, and they spoke with poignant feeling of the loss of a leader who was well loved by his men.

A young subaltern stated that Major Redmond exhibited the dash and exuberance of a schoolboy on the morning of his death.

"Major Redmond," said this officer, "was in high spirits and as irrepressible as ever. He had a joke and a smile for every man, as we flew over the parapet to shout of 'Up to County Clare,' he was well ahead of us."

When the major fell, it was not thought that his wounds were serious. As an illustration of how completely the Germans were surprised, the subaltern mentioned that some officers were taken in their pyjamas.

Speaking of the camaraderie existing between the men of the North and South of Ireland in the trenches, he related a story of how a well-known Irish Unionist, a staunch Protestant, had repeatedly risked his life to save old political opponents.

"The battlefield," he said, "has melted the passions of bygone days, and our commander-in-chief is as much the idol of the Nationalists and 'Moonlighters' as the Orangemen of the North. I'm a Belfast man myself, so I know."

It is announced that the French Government have conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour upon the late Major Redmond, and it is understood that the insignia will be handed to a member of his family very shortly.

The fact that this is "not a cavalry war," and that automobiles, motor-cycles, flying machines and observation balloons are performing much of the service formerly required of the horses in war-time, does not seem to have checked the demand for American saddle and draught animals.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

London, July 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of a statement to journalists, said the result of the Allied Conference was most satisfactory, and good would be speedily the outcome thereof. He dwelt on the British effort, saying that over 5,000,000 men were serving with the colours, in addition to 1,000,000 from the Colonies and 500,000 in the Navy. Britain's position in the war was entirely special. Her merchant fleet was the most important in the world, yet the British had raised a huge Army without stopping the work of her seamen. They were at present placing at the disposal of the Allies nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping. Nor had the British stopped mining. A million men were working in the collieries, which were sending much more coal to France than before the war. One-third or one-quarter of the steel produced in Britain was being sent to France for purposes of national defence. Germany, appreciating the importance of Britain's role, believed she was able to conquer by means of submarine. The destruction of British vessels during April was considerable, and the enemy presumably relied on more serious raids in May, June and July, when the days were longer. But the destruction had diminished markedly and would become much less when the days shortened. Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the help of the American Navy in organising convoys. Great Britain's shipbuilding programme would produce next year 4,000,000 tons, in comparison with 2,000,000 tons built in the most favourable peace year. The output of the yards had already considerably increased. Five million workers of both sexes were employed on national defence work in Britain. Everything was now arranged to make Britain agriculturally self-supporting. The Germans were now unable to starve Britain; that was the capital event, which had changed the aspect of submarine. He concluded by saying that the future of the world depended on Britain and France acting together.

## MORE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai reports serious fighting at Chengtu, two bodies of troops contending for the mastery of Szechuan. It is reported that the city is afire. The people are fleeing wildly.

## FIGHTING THE BEAST OF MILITARISM.

London, July 28.  
The Democratic Party at Shanghai has telegraphed to the United States Congress, the Russian Council and Duma, the French Chamber and the British House of Commons, declaring that the Democracy in China is fighting the same foe as the Democracies of the West, namely, the beast of militarism, and appealing for support.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

London, July 28.  
The Times is authoritatively informed that the reference in the Socialist Herr Hasse's speech in the Reichstag last week to the meeting on July 5, 1914, as requiring explanation before the origin of the war could be understood, related to a meeting at Potsdam attended by the Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, Herr Stumm, the Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, Count Tietz and General Hostendorf, which decided the points of the Austrian ultimatum, which was despatched to Serbia eighteen days later, and agreed to accept the consequences of war with Russia. The Kaiser afterwards went to Norway with the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that Britain would not remain neutral, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg wished to withdraw, but then it was too late. The subject was more explicitly raised at a secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when the fact that the Minister did not deny the facts, though he refused to make a statement, caused a sensation which is possibly one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis.

## ANOTHER OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST?

London, July 28.  
The sound of guns, which has been heard daily in London for weka past, has become more audible in the last forty-eight hours, during which, according to the German communiques and correspondents on the British Front, the artillery duel has been unprecedentedly violent, exceeding even those preceding the attacks on Verdun and the Somme. Correspondents state that the enemy has apparently piled up enormous supplies of munitions for an artillery offensive, specially bombarding the country near the coast, and smashing Nieuport to pieces, though active with guns and raiders as far down as St. Quentin. Fifteen-inch shells sometimes fall twenty miles from the front line.

London, July 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided last night to the south of Armentieres and repulsed an attack to the east of Oostvierre. There is considerable activity by the enemy's artillery in the neighbourhood of Armentieres, and to the north of Ypres in the Nieuport sector.

London, July 28.  
A French communiqué states:—The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of fresh attempts, principally on the entire Bray-en-Laonnois-Chevriugy ridge and in the direction of the Hartebise monument. All the infantry attacks failed completely, and there was heavy enemy loss.

## GOOD WORK BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

London, July 28.  
The Japanese Naval Attaché states that Japanese warships in the Mediterranean, escorting a British transport, sighted an enemy submarine on the afternoon of July 22. One unit protected the transport from attack on the side and the other unit attacked the submarine and smashed the periscope. The unit closely pursued the submarine and re-attacked it successfully, undoubtedly destroying it.

## THE ALLIES' BALKAN POLICY.

London, July 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Allied Balkan Conference passed a resolution expressing the intention to terminate at the earliest possible moment, and simultaneously, the British, French and Italian military occupations of Old Greece, Thessaly and the Epirus. Contrariwise, the occupation of the triangle formed by the Sanja Quarantine road from the Epirus to the frontier will be provisionally maintained under an Italo-Greek understanding, while Italy, France and Britain will retain the base at Corfu during the war, recognising Greek sovereignty.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## LATEST INDICATIONS IN RUSSIA.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that members of the Government go to Moscow on Monday to attend a great National Assembly of members of the Duma, Municipalities, Zemstvos, and the Executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates. The Assembly will last some four days and is likely to be followed by a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, including a due proportion of the bourgeoisie. It is realised that the fate of Russia hangs on the result of M. Kerensky's efforts to form a patriotic and enduring Coalition. German agents and Maximalists have been proclaiming that a counter-revolution is contemplated, but M. Kerensky has destroyed this by declaring that any attempt to restore the Monarchy will be suppressed most vigorously.

London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Government has re-imposed a Press Censorship as regards naval and military information.

London, July 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, in view of exceptional circumstances, the Government has ordered the closing of the frontier until August 15, till when no one not holding a diplomatic passport will be allowed to leave or enter Russia.

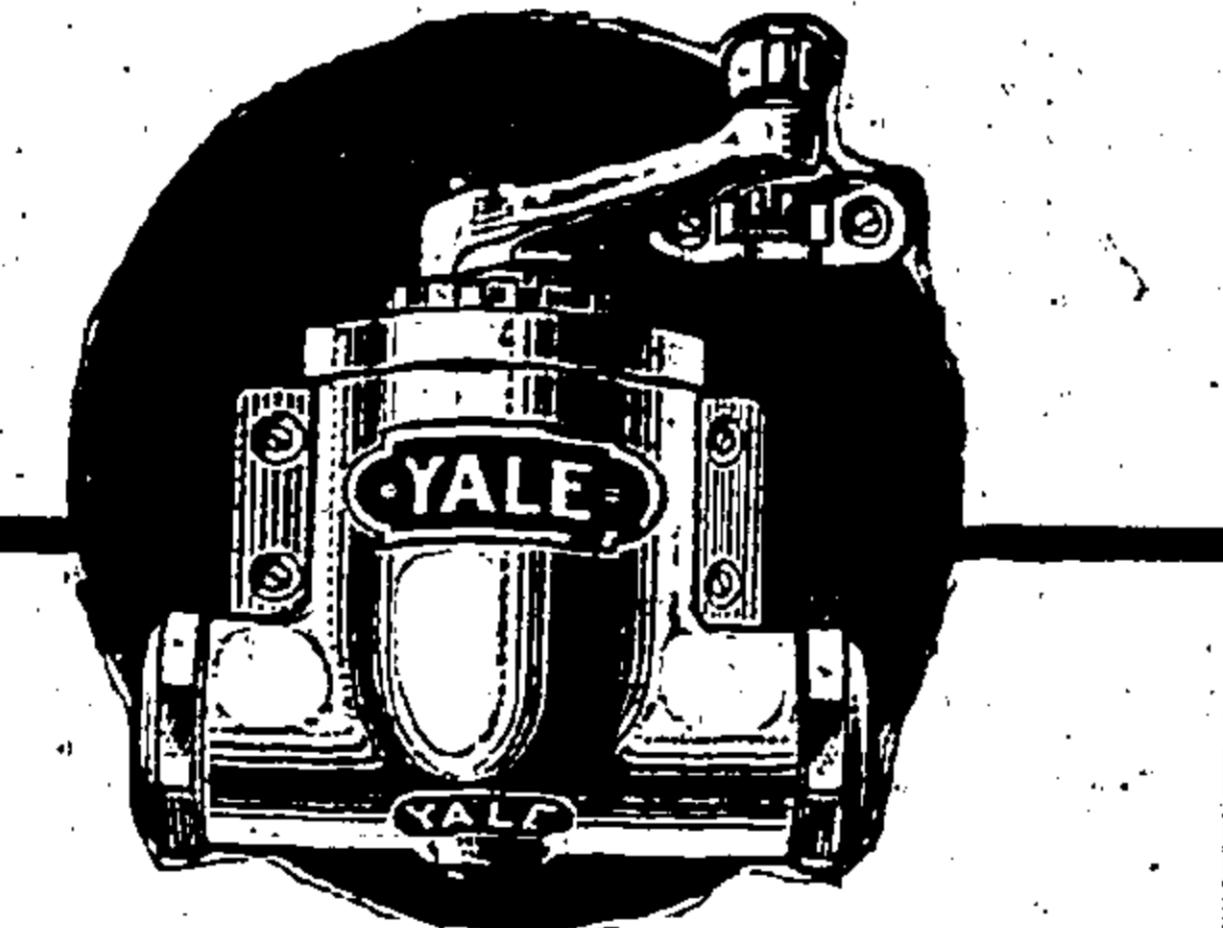
London, July 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has passed a resolution recommending that the Maximalists who incited the revolt and received money from Germany should be publicly tried, hoping that M. Lenin will not escape justice. It offers itself for re-election.

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Demand, Singapore 110 1/2

On Haiphong 43 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 44 prem.

On Bangkok 59 1/2 prem.

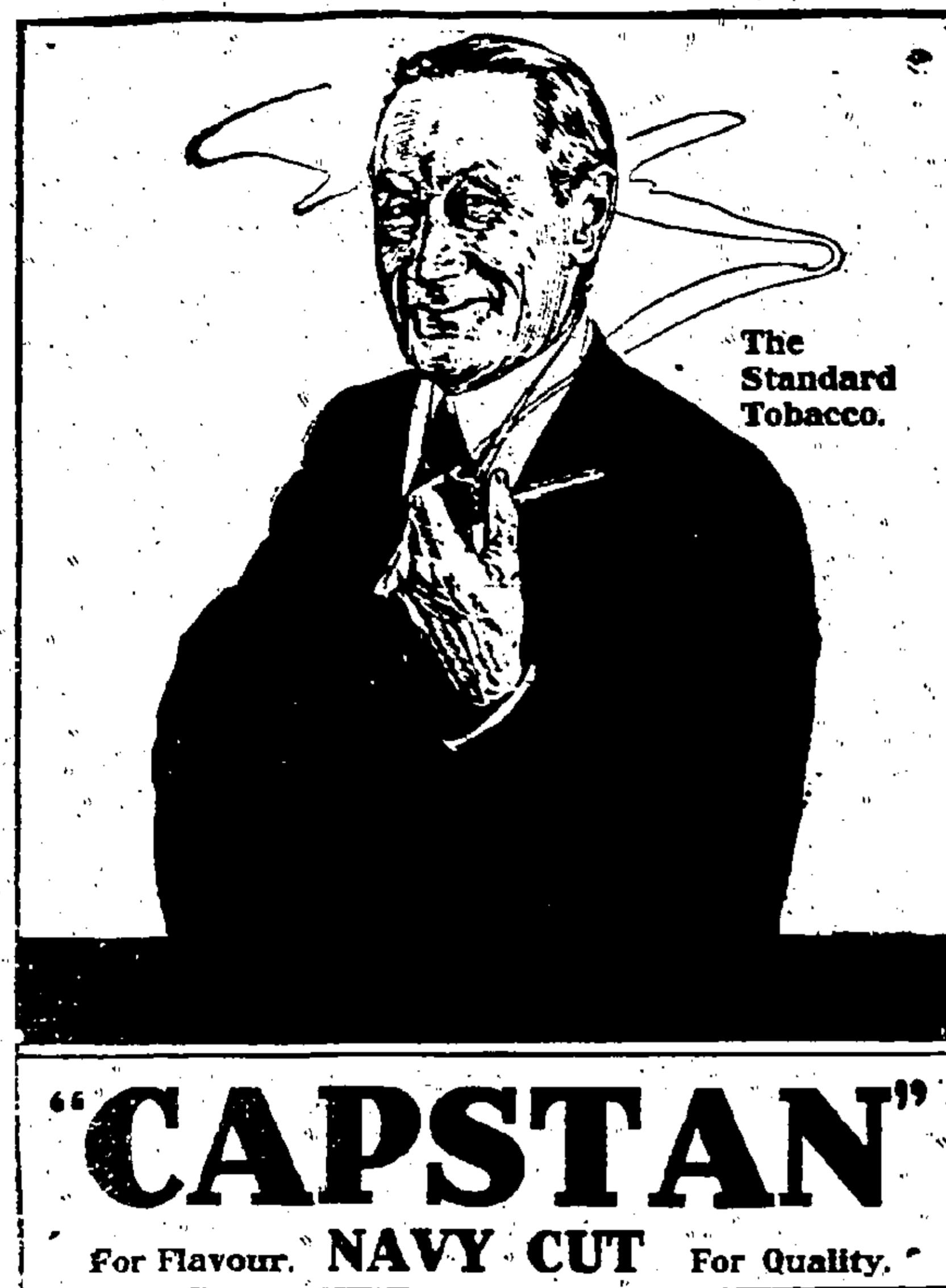
Sovereign 7.60 Nom

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44.40

Bar Silver, per oz. 39 5/8

## SUBSIDIARY COINS&lt;/div

## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



IN MILD, MEDIUM &amp; FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jelzen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his offices, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:-

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grier, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICE.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1830,  
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesalers  
and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and  
Smoky Coal Imported. General Store-  
keepers and Ship Chandlery. Nos. 23, and  
27, Blue Lagoon Street, (End Street west  
of Central Market). Telephone No. 126.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## NOTICES.

MASSAGE.  
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseur.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS'  
RESIDENCES IF  
PREFERRED.  
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

## ASAHI BEER.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 661 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situated thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereto.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON & HARSTON,  
1 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator,  
or from  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1917.

## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly or wholly of gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

## TAI O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 3 p.m.

Shaukuo, Shatin and Sheungshui—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santic and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Carton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m., Letters 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchau—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Louguo—Week days, 9 a.m.

Philippines—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Tourane—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Taiwan—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Kochi—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Nagasaki—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Kagoshima—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Oshima—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Ishigaki—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Bonin Is.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Whampoa—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Hankow—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Ichang—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Kukkiang—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Changsha—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Guttsat—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Sharp P.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Amoy—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Swatow—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Taihoku—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Taichu—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Taiwan—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Kedah—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Penang—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

C. St. J.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Appar—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Dagupan—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Manila—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Legaspi—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Tacloban—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Liolo—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Soriano—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Gram—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Laosau—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 30, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 30 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g cloudy, h rain, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

Tai O—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow—Weeks days, 3 p.m.

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